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NEW SPECIES OF AFRICAN CHRYSOMELIDAE (COL.)

By G. E. Bryant, F.R.E.S.
(*Imperial Institute of Entomology.*)

Megalopinae.

Poecilomorpha tarsata sp. n.

Oblong entirely rufous, with the antennae, head and median portion of the prothorax darker, clothed with short golden pubescence, and with two transverse rows of longer pubescence on the elytra, one near the base and the other near the middle, the prothorax and the elytra finely and evenly punctured, the hind tarsi very long and broad, almost as long as the tibiae. L. 5 mm.

Head fuscous, strongly punctured, the labrum subquadrate, the front portion rufous. Antennae short and stout, the seven terminal segments strongly transverse, the basal segment long and slender, almost as long as the three following, the second and the fourth each shorter than the third. Prothorax rufous with the median portion darker, transverse, the sides slightly rounded, attenuate in front, the basal angles slightly produced, finely punctured and clothed with fine golden pubescence. Scutellum with the apex truncate, clothed with thick golden pubescence. Elytra oblong, slightly tapering to the apex, rufous, evenly punctured, and clothed with golden pubescence, two transverse rows formed by longer golden pubescence, one behind the base and the other about the middle; legs long, the hind tibiae slightly curved, the hind tarsi much dilated and nearly as long as the tibiae. Underside clothed with very short dense golden pubescence.

Sierra Leone: Njala, xii.1929–ix.1935, *E. Hargreaves*, 5 specimens. Possibly allied to *P. testaceipennis* Pic, from W. Africa. Smaller and pattern distinct.

Cryptocephalinae.

Cryptocephalus xanthomelas sp. n.

Above pale ivory white, with a black pattern on prothorax and elytra, below black, legs and antennae black, four basal segments fulvous, elytra punctate-striate. L. 4 mm.

Head with the median portion ivory white, surrounded with black, the labrum black, the basal portion of the head very finely punctured. Antennae black, extending to the middle of the elytra, segments one to four fulvous, second shortest. Prothorax ivory white, with two large black maculae, very nitid, and with a few fine scattered punctures, transverse, the sides rounded and contracted from the base to the front. Scutellum triangular impunctate, ivory white surrounded with black, nitid. Elytra with the sides gradually contracted from the base to the apex, ivory white, with two transverse black bands, one at the base and one behind the middle, joined at the suture, the apical third of the suture and the apex of the elytra narrowly black, finely punctate-striate, the punctures somewhat widely spaced. Legs black. Underside black.

Kenya: Kaimosi, iii.–iv.1932 (*A. Turner*), 1 specimen; B.E. Africa: Tiriki, N. Kavirondo, 5200 ft., 20.v.1911 (*S. A. Neave*). Type; Gold Coast: 56, 67, det. Suffrian, 406.

A striking species on account of the black and white contrast. The specimen from the Gold Coast has stood in the British Museum under the name *C. xanthomelas* Suff., but this is a MS. name. I am retaining the name, as there are already over 1400 described species.

Cryptocephalus gedyei sp. n.

Black, the head fulvous, feebly rugose-punctate, prothorax fulvous, with two small round black spots, impunctate, elytra finely punctate-striate, black, with two flavous patches on each, the apical patch rounded, and the basal patch subquadrate. L. 5–7 mm.

Male and female: Head fulvous, feebly rugose-punctate, impressed between the eyes, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, the five basal segments fulvous, the remainder black, the second segment very short and rounded, the third and fourth about equal, each about twice as long as the second, the six terminal segments about equal to each other, and each longer than the fourth. Prothorax narrowed anteriorly, impunctate, nitid, fulvous, with two small black round spots on the disc. Scutellum triangular flavous, margined with black, impunctate. Elytra black punctate-striate, each elytron with two irregular flavous patches, the apical one more or less rounded, the basal one subquadrate, the black portion forms two transverse bands connected at the suture, one at the base and the other below the middle. Legs black. Underside black, nitid, the first ventral segment of the abdomen equal to the second and third together. Female with the apical segment notched. Male smaller.

Kenya: Nairobi, 5450 ft., iv.1927 (*A. F. J. Gedye*); Kaimosi, iii.–iv.1932 (*A. Turner*); type Kikuya, 3.v.1932 (*Dr. V. G. L. van Someren*); Uganda: Mt. Kokanjero, 6400 ft., viii.1911 (*S. A. Neave*); Kakumga Forest, 4800–5300 ft., v.1911 (*S. A. Neave*).

Somewhat allied to *C. sexplagiatus* Jac., but larger, colour of head different, and elytral spots fewer.

Eumolpinae.

Mashonania pubescens sp. n.

Elongate, grey-black with a metallic tinge, entirely pubescent, antennae, labrum, palpi and legs fulvous, prothorax transverse, finely coriaceous, clothed with greyish pubescence, elytra finely and closely granulate, clothed with greyish pubescence. Underside black, with shorter and sparser pubescence. L. 2·50 mm.

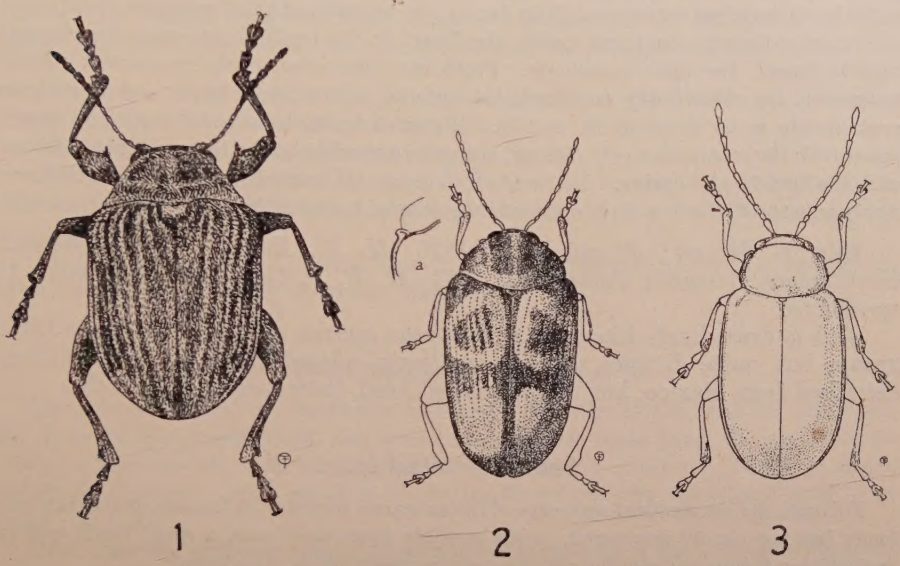
Head black, finely coriaceous, clothed with fine close greyish pubescence, the labrum and palpi fulvous. Antennae fulvous, slender, extending to the middle of the elytra, the two basal segments more thickened than the remainder, which are all longer and more slender. Prothorax transverse, coriaceous, clothed with long and not very dense pubescence, the sides rounded. Scutellum subpentagonal, pubescent. Elytra greyish-black with a slight metallic tinge, clothed with long greyish pubescence and closely granulate, slightly wider at the base than the prothorax, rounded at the apex. Legs fulvous, the femora moderately thickened, and unarmed. Underside black, clothed with shorter greyish pubescence, the first ventral segment of the abdomen twice as long as the second, and the second slightly longer than the third.

Africa: Senegal, Sinthiou-Maleme (*J. Risbec*), 30.viii.1939, 8 specimens; Senegal, Bambey (*J. Risbec*), viii.1939, 4 specimens. Feeding on *Sesbania aegyptiaca* Pers.

Allied to *M. nigrita* Jac., but differs in the antennae being entirely fulvous, the elytra not punctate-striate, and the femora unarmed.

Himerida woodi sp. n. (fig. 1).

Oblong-ovate, convex, entirely cupreous, below clothed with dense white scales, above clothed with yellow and white scales, which on the elytra form alternate white and yellow striae, strongly punctured, each puncture bearing a scale; antennae black, the palpi tinged with fulvous; femora armed with a tooth. L. 6 mm. B. 4 mm.



FIGS. 1–3.—1, *Himerida woodi* sp. n. 2, *Cercyonia nigrocincta* sp. n. 3, *Myrcina fulva* sp. n.

Head broad, cupreous, punctured, clothed with white and yellow scales, a longitudinal impunctate scaleless median line on the vertex, the labrum fulvous, the clypeus deeply emarginate, the palpi tinged with fulvous. Antennae black, extending beyond the base of the prothorax, the six basal segments clothed with scattered white pubescence, the basal segment almost square, the second to the sixth more elongate and about equal, the five terminal segments more strongly widened. Prothorax strongly transverse, widest at the base, and gradually contracted in front, cupreous, strongly punctured, each puncture bearing a white or yellow scale. Scutellum pentagonal, cupreous, thickly clothed with white scales. Elytra slightly wider than the base of the prothorax, the shoulders prominent, the sides parallel and tapering to the apex, cupreous strongly punctured, clothed with white and yellow scales which form distinct, alternate white and yellow striae. Legs cupreous, clothed with white scales, the femora armed with a tooth. Underside cupreous, and clothed with dense white scales.

NYASALAND: Chiromo, i.1919 (*R. C. Wood*), 2 specimens.

Holotype and paratype in the British Museum.

Allied to, and about the size of, *H. clavareaui* Jac., but differs from all the described species in the scales on the elytra forming striae.

HALTICINAE.

Longitarsus gossypii sp. n.

Testaceous, winged, head with a few large punctures, prothorax finely punctured, elytra finely and closely punctured, the suture narrowly piceous. L. 2 mm.

Head testaceous, a few large punctures near the inner margin of the eyes, the labrum piceous. Antennae long and slender, extending to the middle of the elytra, testaceous, with the six terminal segments slightly darker, the second and third segments about equal, each shorter than the first and fourth, the fourth to the tenth about equal, the eleventh slightly longer, the apex acuminate. Prothorax testaceous, finely punctured, slightly transverse, the sides feebly margined, the anterior angles very oblique and forming an angle nearly as far down as the middle. Elytra elongate, testaceous, finely and closely punctured, the suture narrowly piceous, not quite extending to the base. Legs testaceous, with the hind femora darker. Underside testaceous, the ventral segments of the abdomen feebly punctured, the first three segments about equal to each other. Male slightly smaller.

BRITISH SUDAN: Shambat, 2.x.1926 (*H. W. Bedford*); Wad Medani, Government Research Farm, 28.ix.1932 (*W. P. L. Cameron*), on Cotton, 15 specimens.

This is exceedingly like several European species of the *L. suturellus* Duft. group, but quite distinct, and more closely related to *L. occidentalis* Jac., described from Mexico, but the punctured head distinguishes it from this.

Podagrica risbeci sp. n.

Fulvous, the six terminal segments of the antennae tinged with fuscous, prothorax very finely but not closely punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate, a small black spot on each elytron behind the middle, and the apex narrowly black. L. 3 mm.

Ovate, strongly convex, the head fulvous impunctate, nitid, transversely sulcate between the eyes. Antennae extending slightly beyond the base of the elytra, fulvous, the six terminal segments tinged with fuscous, the first segment twice as long as the second and more dilated, the third more slender, longer than the second or fourth, the terminal segments thickened and pubescent. Prothorax fulvous, transverse, the sides rounded and contracted in front, very finely but not closely punctured, the posterior margin impressed at each side with a short perpendicular groove. Scutellum fulvous triangular, impunctate. Elytra gradually widened towards the middle, thence rounded to the apex, strongly punctate-striate, flavous, with a short black spot between the fourth and sixth striae, behind the middle, the apical portion of the elytra narrowly black. Legs and underside fulvous.

AFRICA: Senegal, Bambey, 29.vii.1939 (*J. Risbec*), 48 specimens.

Allied to *P. unifasciata* Jac., from Niger-Benue, but differs in being more convex, more ovate, and the black on the elytra not forming a distinct black stria.

Notomela viridipennis sp. n.

Oblong, reddish fulvous, the six apical segments of the antennae fuscous, prothorax with rather large scattered punctures. Elytra bright metallic green, strongly but irregularly punctate-striate, longitudinally costate near the lateral margin. L. 4 mm.

Head reddish fulvous, the basal half closely punctured, the clypeus impunctate, transversely impressed between the eyes. Antennae short, extending a short way beyond the base of the elytra, the five basal segments fulvous, the six terminal segments tinged with

fuscous, the basal segment the longest and more swollen, the second to the fourth about equal, more glabrous than the remaining terminal segments which are also more transverse. Prothorax fulvous, transverse, widest about the middle, slightly contracted to the base, and rounded in front, with the anterior angles produced, the surface with large scattered punctures. Scutellum fulvous, triangular, impunctate and nitid. Elytra oblong, bright metallic green, slightly wider at the base than the prothorax, rounded at the apex, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures forming very irregular double rows, the lateral margins strongly costate. Underside and legs fulvous, the first ventral segment of the abdomen the longest, the second to the fourth about equal to each other, feebly and not closely punctured, the posterior femora very swollen, the apical portion punctured.

UGANDA: Madi, v.1927 (*G. D. H. Carpenter*), 1 specimen. S. NIGERIA: Lagos, Ussher (Fry Collection), 1 specimen.

Holotype in the British Museum from Uganda.

Allied to *N. cyanipennis* Jac. but differs in the colour of the elytra bright metallic green, the puncturation of the prothorax coarser, and the elytral striae more irregular.

The specimen from Lagos differs from the typical form in not having the terminal segments of the antennae fuscous.

Cercyonia nigrocincta sp. n. (fig. 2).

Elongate, subcylindrical, castaneous with black markings on the head and prothorax, the elytra margined with black, and a median transverse black band, the basal half enclosing a black macula, head minutely granulate and finely punctured, prothorax closely and finely punctured, elytra punctate-striate, the interstices very closely and finely punctured. L. 5 mm.

Head minutely granulate and finely punctured, castaneous, a black patch between the eyes and the basal portion black, a shallow transverse groove between the eyes. Antennae widely separated, flavous, slender, the apical segments tinged with fuscous, the basal segment long and slender, twice as long as the second. Prothorax transverse, the sides obliquely narrowed towards the apex, the anterior angles acute, the posterior margin produced at the middle, castaneous, with the side margins broadly black, but not extending to the base, and two black vittae on the vertex not extending to the base, the surface closely and finely punctured. Scutellum black, triangular. Elytra subcylindrical, slightly narrowed posteriorly and rounded at the apex, castaneous, margined with black, the basal half of the margin broader, a transverse black median band enclosing a black macula on the basal half, punctate-striate, the punctures more feeble towards the apex, the interstices very closely and finely punctured. All the legs castaneous, the hind femora very incrassate. Underside castaneous, the prosternum tinged with fuscous.

KENYA: Kikuya, 3.v.1931 (*A. F. J. Gedye*), 1 specimen; KENYA: Jinga, vi.1931 (*Dr. V. G. L. van Someren*), 1 specimen. UGANDA: Mbarara, 24.x.1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 specimen. Type.

In shape and size somewhat allied to *C. citri* Bry., from Ashanti, but colour and markings quite distinct.

Cercyonia bicolor sp. n.

Elliptical, convex, nitid, the underside ferruginous, the legs black, antennae with the five basal segments ferruginous, the apical segments fuscous, head black with two red maculae on the vertex, prothorax black and very finely punctured, elytra ferruginous, the

sides margined with black and the apical third black, punctate-striate, the intervals very finely punctured. L. 4 mm.

Head black, with two red maculae between the eyes, feebly granulate and finely punctured, the clypeus transverse. Antennae widely separated, the five basal segments ferruginous, the remaining terminal segments fuscous, the first segment twice as long as the second, the five terminal segments triangularly widened, the apical segment acute. Prothorax black, very transverse, very finely punctured, the sides margined and rounded and contracted in front, the anterior angles acute. Scutellum black, triangular impunctate. Elytra subcylindrical, slightly narrowed posteriorly, ferruginous, the sides margined with black and the apical third black, enclosing a ferruginous almost circular patch, extending to the base, punctate-striate, the interstices very finely punctured. Legs black, the posterior femora very incrassate. Underside ferruginous, tinged with fuscous.

Uganda : Entebbe, Type, 5.iv.1941 (*C. C. Gowdey*), 2 specimens; Uganda : Durro Forest, 4500 ft., 29.x.1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 specimen.

Allied to *C. citri* Bry., but differs in the elytra having a large central almost circular red patch, and not two maculae.

Myrcina fulva sp. n. (fig. 3).

Fulvous, nitid, the antennae and legs black, prothorax impunctate, nitid, with a basal sulcus broadening at its middle, elytra very finely and not closely punctured. L. 4–5 mm.

Head fulvous, a black spot on the vertex, impunctate, the frontal elevations somewhat raised, the clypeus slightly paler. Antennae black, extending almost to the middle of the elytra, the basal segment the broadest, subtriangular, the second short and rounded, shorter than the third, the third to the seventh about equal, the three terminal segments slightly longer and the apical segment acuminate. Prothorax fulvous, nitid, impunctate transverse, the sides strongly rounded and margined, the anterior angles obliquely truncate, a shallow transverse sulcus at the base, broadening at the middle. Elytra elongate, fulvous, nitid and very finely but not closely punctured, the sides almost straight, narrowly margined, rounded to the apex. Legs black, the anterior tarsi in the male with the first segment expanded, the posterior tarsi with the first segment about as long as the second and third together. Underside fulvous.

Kenya : Kikuya, 3.v.1921 (*A. F. J. Gedye* and *Dr. V. G. L. van Someren*), 9 specimens; Kenya : Kaimosi, iii.–iv.1932 (*A. Turner*), 1 specimen.

Allied to *M. acutangula* Har., from Nyasaland, but differs in colour, size, etc.

All the types of the species described in this paper are being presented to the British Museum.

DESCRIPTIONS OF *EUPLOEA JENNESSI*, A NEW SPECIES, AND OF A NEW FORM, *VALDEMACULATA*, OF *E. GUÉRINI* C. & R. FELDER (LEPIDOPTERA)

By Professor G. D. Hale Carpenter, D.M., M.B.E., F.R.E.S.

A male and female *Euploea* taken on Goodenough Isle in the D'Entrecasteaux group at the south-eastern end of New Guinea seem to be of an undescribed form. According to Mr. G. Talbot, they cannot be matched in the British Museum material at South Kensington; and Dr. K. Jordan, F.R.S., who kindly examined the Lord Rothschild bequest at Tring, reported: "The pair from Goodenough is very puzzling; though we have had several collections from Goodenough we have nothing like your specimens, which look very similar to *E. guérini violetta* Butler, but *violetta* has a large brand. We have no *violetta* among the several collections from Goodenough Isle; your specimens evidently represent a separate new species."

Euploea jennessi sp. n.

Description of male:—Strongly resembles *guérini violetta* above but has no trace of brand. The fore-wings are uniformly dark brown without the faint purple gloss of *violetta*. The submarginal row of white, violet-tinted, spots extends from area 2 to area 9, that in 6 being the largest, in 9 a mere line, and in 2 a dot about one millimetre in diameter. No trace of admarginals. Hind-wings dark brown except for a greyish hue over the anterior half extending into the cell as far as the root of vein 2. There is a trace of a submarginal spot in each of the areas 4 and 5. *Underside*. Fore-wings uniform dark brown except for area 1a and posterior half of 1b, which are greyish-white; there is a greyish streak in the anterior half of 1b. A small spot at end of cell, and a discal series at bases of areas 2, 3, 4. A narrow spot in 8 is all there is of the submarginal row shown in *violetta* in, at least, areas 4–8, and very well developed on the upperside of this specimen. No admarginals. Hind-wings uniform dark brown, a small spot at end of cell, and the usual discal series, of small size, at bases of areas 1c–7, no traces of submarginals or admarginals. In *guérini violetta ordinata* Moore one of the three male specimens in the Hope Department shows a small submarginal in each of areas 4 and 5, and traces of admarginals irregularly distributed; the single female is without these. A male of *guérini guérini* C. & R. Felder at Oxford has a well-marked row of submarginals in areas 2–6 on underside of hind-wing and a complete series of admarginals from 1b–6.

Description of female:—Upperside. More strongly spotted than *violetta*; the spots are less violet-tinted than in the male. Fore-wing. An irregular row of admarginals from areas 1a–6. The submarginal series extends from 1a–10. In addition, a conspicuous white costal spot in 11, of which none of the seven female *violetta* in the Oxford collection has a trace. Hind-wing without spots. *Underside*. Spotting accentuated. Fore-wing. Irregular series of admarginals. The submarginals extend from a minute 1b to 10, and discocellulars from a pair, laterally elongated, in 1b, to 6; a small one in 9 links this series to the costal spot in 10 which is very distinct, and there is an additional costal spot in 11, small and linear. It may be said that in a single female specimen of *guérini guérini* among the four at Oxford there is a faint spot in 10 on the underside only: no trace in any of the males. Hind-wing. A spot at end of cell, and the discal series from 1c–7 all small. No trace of admarginals or submarginals.

♂ holotype. South-east of Goodenough Isle: Faiiavi near Bwaidoga, under 500 feet. February 1912.

♀ allotype, as above, but at Bwaidoga on flowers. Both captured by *D. Jenness*, and in the Hope Department of Entomology, Oxford University Museum.

Summary of diagnosis from 21 ♂ *and* 7 ♀ violetta *at Oxford.*

Male :—No trace of brand. No purple gloss. Absence on underside of fore-wing of the submarginal row of white spots except a small one in area 8.

Female :—Costal spot in area 10 on fore-wing above and below, and a costal spot in 11 below. Irregular admarginals on both sides of fore-wing. Discal spots on underside of fore-wing in areas 4, 5, 6; they are occasionally present in 2, 3 in *violetta* as in this species. No submarginals on hind-wing, which may occasionally be present in 5, 6 in *violetta*.

E. guérini form **valdemaculata** form. n.

A male of an apparently undescribed form of *guérini*, in the Oxford Museum, may here be noted. It bears the label "Rego, Br. New Guinea," from the Grose Smith collection.

It has very little violet suffusion except at the inner ends of the submarginal white spots on the fore-wing in areas 3–10. The hind-wing has the three submarginal spots, sometimes occurring in small size in areas 4, 5, 6, much enlarged and pure white, and in each of these areas there is a conspicuous pair of admarginals as well. The under surface shows the spots sharp and white; there are, in addition, admarginals irregularly distributed on the fore-wing, and on the hind-wing in areas 1b–3, so that the row is completed. There is also a submarginal in areas 1b and 1c of the hind-wing. Curiously enough, in such a well-spotted specimen, the discal spots on the underside are not accentuated.

This form is designated *valdemaculata*, the above male being the holotype.

A NEW RACE OF *ACRAEA ROGERSI* HEW. (LEP. RHOPALOCERA) FROM EASTERN UGANDA

By Professor G. D. Hale Carpenter, D.M., M.B.E., F.R.E.S.

Among other novelties collected in Uganda by C. H. Lankester in 1921, and generously given by him to the Oxford University Museum, there is a black and red male *Acraea* which appears to be an undescribed form of *Acraea rogersi* Hewitson. This species seems to be known only from West Africa and Angola, but Eltringham (1912, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1912**: 63) alludes to "one male example in the Staudinger collection labelled 'German E. Africa,' but the occurrence of the species in that region is extremely doubtful." He does not mention whether the specimen shows any difference from the normal.

Acraea rogersi lankesteri subsp. n.

Upper surface. Fore-wing. Coloration and spots as in *r. rogersi*. Hind-wing. The black spots along the distal edge of the discal red in areas 1c, 2, 3, are smaller than usual in *r. rogersi* and in this agree with an Angola specimen at Oxford; they are also slightly farther from the margin of the wing. The row is not continued forwards into areas 4–7 as often occurs in *r. rogersi*.

Lower surface lighter than in *r. rogersi*; the margin of the hind-wing and the apex of the fore-wing being not blackish but dull orange with the internervular rays strongly orange instead of black, and, on the hind-wing, more prolonged proximally so as to reach the basal black spots in areas 4, 5, 6, and the submarginal spots at edge of discal red in 1c, 2, 3.

♂ holotype captured by *C. H. Lankester* in August 1921 in the eastern province of Uganda, the hilly country of Bugishu west of Mount Elgon at 5000–6000 feet. The type is unique; it is remarkable that this insect has not been reported before from that favourite collecting ground.

In general appearance the chief difference from *A. rogersi rogersi* lies in the less elongated fore-wing, and the lighter, yellower, under surface. The ratio of length to breadth of fore-wing is 2·2 in the Uganda specimen; in five specimens from the Congo and Angola at Oxford the ratio varies from 3·6 to 2·3, and in twelve in the British Museum at South Kensington, from 3 to 2·3; a thirteenth, dwarfed, specimen was reckoned abnormal.

A noteworthy difference in the spotting is that the new race lacks a discocellular spot on the hind-wing. This is conspicuously present in all specimens of *A. r. rogersi* at Oxford and South Kensington, and, as Mr. F. Goodson kindly informs me, in all forms of the species at Tring, 196 specimens. It is also present in 60 *A. r. lamborni* at Oxford and 8 at South Kensington, and in all the 15 *A. r. salambo* at South Kensington.

Through the kindness of the curator at Tring, and of Mr. F. W. Goodson, I have been able to examine an interesting specimen from the Rutschuru river, Belgian Congo, gallery forest, *c.* 1000 metres, collected by *R. Grauer*. This comes near to *lankesteri* and may perhaps be transitional, for it shows slight differences. The ratio of length to breadth of fore-wing is 2·4; the black margin of the hind-wing above is narrower, having a maximal breadth of 2 mm. against 4 in *lankesteri*; and the submarginal black spots at the edge of the discal red of hind-wing are absent. But the coloration of the under surface agrees with *lankesteri* and the discocellular hind-wing spot is extremely small.

It is interesting to note that a specimen from Angola at Oxford seems to be the first step towards the formation of *lankesteri*. It has a ratio of fore-wing length to breadth of 2·3, and the hind-wing discocellular is large; like *lankesteri*, it has black spots in the red of the hind-wing only in areas 1c, 2 and 3; the black margin of the hind-wing has a maximal breadth of 3 mm., and on the under surface is distinctly bordered proximally with dull orange. This specimen, and *lankesteri*, lack a spot at the base of area 3 on the upperside of the hind-wing, which may or may not be present in typical *rogersi* but is present in the Rutschuru specimen.

SOME PIPUNCULIDAE AND EMPIDIDAE FROM THE USSURI REGION ON THE FAR EASTERN BORDER OF THE U.S.S.R. (DIPTERA)

By J. E. Collin, F.R.E.S.

PART 1.

The species listed and described in this paper were received from Prof. Stackelberg of the Leningrad Museum with a request for their identification, and examined with some interest owing to the geographical position of the region from which they came. The list of species (incomplete as it is) will be welcomed by students of geographical distribution for the same reason. My thanks are due to Prof. Stackelberg for the privilege of studying this collection, the results of which are now published in this country owing to the present difficulties and hazards of communicating with the U.S.S.R. The types of the new species will be returned to the Leningrad Museum.

Pipunculidae.

Chalarus spurius Fln.

One male from Maiche, Shkotowo District, 5.vi.27. A second specimen from Tigrovaja, Sutshan District, 10.vi.27, has paler legs with yellowish hairs, as well as longer wings and probably represents a distinct species.

Verrallia spectabilis sp. n. ♂♀.

A handsome grey species with dark abdominal crossbands, pale yellow third antennal joint, yellow legs and halteres, and forked discal vein.

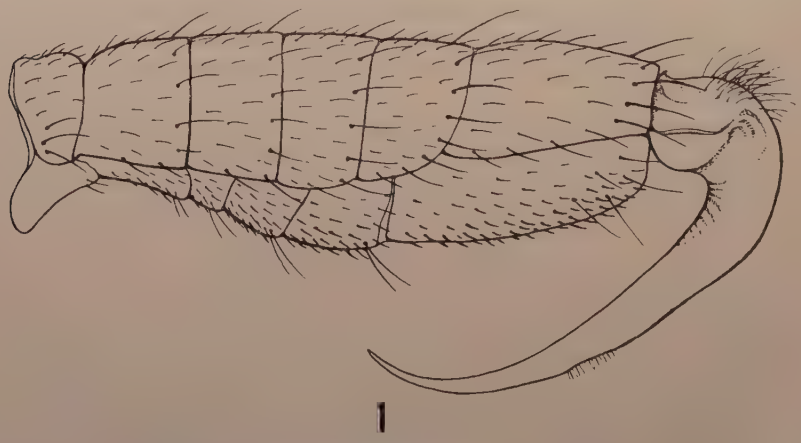


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Fig. 1.—*Verrallia spectabilis* sp. n. ♀. Abdomen.

♂. Head as usual in genus with eyes not actually touching on frons, upper part of frons dull grey, lower part and face silvery. Antennae with basal joints grey, second joint with numerous long yellowish bristles above and beneath, third joint and base of arista pale yellow with a silvery gloss.

Thorax dull grey with centre of disc faintly brownish, and (in some lights) a darkened prescutellar transverse patch, humeri almost silvery. General pubescence short and scanty, brownish-black, leaving the usual stronger black bristles very conspicuous, of these in addition to the usual ones round thoracic margin there are 6–8 round scutellar margin.

Abdomen viewed from in front with universal brownish sheen, but from behind grey with broad transverse dull dark bands on second to fifth tergites inclusive, leaving hind margins and sides grey. Hypopygium dull grey. Pubescence and hind marginal bristles shorter and less numerous than usual, black with some pale hairs at sides about base.

Legs, except for greyish coxae, pale yellow. Ciliation behind middle femora fine and pale, but posteroventral row on front femora, and anteroventral row on hind femora, black; all shorter and less dense than usual. Hind tibiae with only about 3 short bristles in front at middle.

Wing venation similar to that of *aucta* Fln.; stigma not extending back to end of mediastinal vein; stigmal section of costa much longer than next section. Squamae and halteres pale yellow.

♀. Resembling male but rather lighter grey. Frons, as usual, wider. Second antennal joint also yellowish. Abdomen viewed from in front with similar brownish sheen but hind margins of all tergites grey. Sixth segment, especially its sternite, very long. Hypopygium (fig. 1) with a very long, stout, curved, aculeus. Legs with still shorter bristles and hairs. Wings with stigmal and next costal segment more equal in length.

Length about 6·25 mm.

A male captured 2.viii.27 and two females on 4 and 6.viii.27 at Tigrovaja, Sutshan District.

Pipunculus perpusillus sp. n. ♂.

A very small species of the *sylvaticus*-group, with pale humeri and entirely pale tarsi, very few short pale hairs on abdomen, and no tiny spines on hind trochanters or beneath base of front femora.

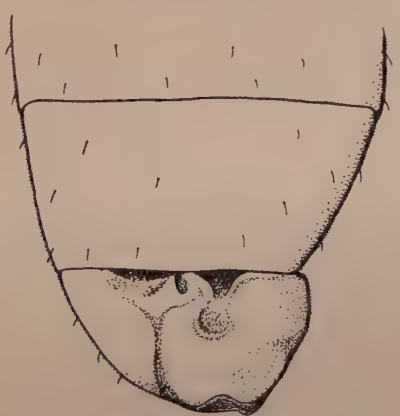

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Fig. 2.—*Pipunculus perpusillus* sp. n. ♂. Hypopygium.

Eyes touching on frons for a distance not so short as in *littoralis* Beck. or *minimus* Beck., frons therefore rather shorter and like face uniformly silvery-grey; ocellar triangle and vertex black and slightly shining. Antennae with third joint indistinctly yellowish,

ending in a short sharp point. Thorax black with a brownish sheen and only very faintly shining, when viewed from in front the front quarter appears greyish and rest dull brownish-black, but viewed from behind all appears black and faintly shining; front margin of scutellum also somewhat greyish in some lights; humeri whitish-yellow; pubescence short and scanty, brownish. Abdomen a little browner than thorax, entirely but sparsely dusted with grey, this dusting a little more conspicuous at side margins of fifth tergite; pubescence short and very scanty, whitish at sides of first tergite, rather browner elsewhere; hypopygium comparatively large (fig. 2) with a vertical depression at end (a little to right), which is pointed below, wider and rounded above, there is also a slight furrow on upper-side of hypopygium a little left of middle line extending from base to left side of vertical depression; terminal lamellae yellowish and clothed with microscopic whitish pile, rather stout, curved, finger-like, but not so narrow and slender as usual in many species of this group. Legs greyish-black with tip of femora, base and tip of tibiae and all tarsi yellow; trochanters also partly yellowish; front tibiae not so distinctly darkened as hind pair, all with a greyish sheen, hind pair especially with silvery-grey patches which vary according to incidence of light; only hind femora polished behind; pubescence all pale, hind femora with a posteroventral row of very short whitish hairs. Wings not very long or narrow; section of costa ending at tip of subcostal vein about half length of next section; middle cross-vein opposite end of subcostal vein and slightly before middle of discal cell; last section of discal vein distinctly undulated. Squamae and halteres very pale yellow.

Length about 1·75 mm.

One male from Staraja Devitza, Lac Chanka, 20.vii.27.

This species appears to have several characters in common with *P. disjunctus* Beck. from Egypt, but it is smaller, the tarsi are entirely yellow and the last section of discal vein is by no means "fast vollkommen grade."

Pipunculus sylvaticus Mg. ♀.

One female from Vladivostok, 15.viii.27. In this specimen the front of frons has evidently been accidentally wetted with some liquid and the normal silvery gloss obliterated.

Pipunculus rufipes Mg. ♂.

One male from Maiche, Shkotowo District, 6.vi.27, appears quite similar to British specimens.

Pipunculus imparatus Collin. ♂.

Three males from Tigrovaja, Sutshan District, one taken 10.vi.27, two on 16.vi.27. For the distinguishing character of this and the previous species, see Collin, 1937, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **73** : 216.

Pipunculus flavipes Mg. ♂.

Three males from Tigrovaja, Sutshan District, 5 and 6.viii.27.

Pipunculus vittipes Zett. ♀.

One female from Tigrovaja, Sutshan District, 12.vi.27.

A second female from Jakovlevka, Spassk District, 1.vii.27, differs from typical ♀ *vittipes* in having no tiny black spines beneath hind femora and has basal part of hypopygium slightly longer. It differs from ♀ *flavipes* but resembles *vittipes* in having less strongly curved last section of discal vein.

Pipunculus campestris Latr. (Verrall). ♂♀.

Of this very common species (the *P. ater* Mg. of Becker) one male and two females were taken at Tigrovaja, Sutshan District, 2 and 5.viii.17, and two males from " via Spassk-Jakovlevka," 22.vi.27.

Pipunculus oppletus sp. n. ♂♀.

Belonging to *halteratus*-group having no propleural fan of bristles, no spurs to anterior tibiae, and metanotum below scutellum with a slight transverse furrow. Notopleural depression and sides of abdomen (the latter especially in male) with longer hairs than usual, base of tibiae distinctly yellowish, and stigma complete.

♂. Not unlike *melanostolus* Beck. Frontal triangle rather long and broad, dull black with a slender shining line widening out at its end which is before front end of triangle. Face brownish seen from above but darker seen from in front; ocellar triangle small; occiput not very prominent, dull brown above, rather greyer below. Antennae brownish-black, second joint with distinct dark hairs above and beneath, third joint short and blunt.

Thorax rather dull brown on disc with the usual small whitish-grey patch in front opposite each dorsocentral row of hairs, and an indistinct lighter brown stripe down these rows, not, however, very noticeably greyer at sides or on scutellum, even pleurae brownish-grey. Hairs of dorsocentral rows, in notopleural depression, and round scutellar margin, longer than usual, and all dark brown.

Abdomen seen from in front with a universal light brownish sheen, but viewed from above darker brown, and from behind darker still with only hind margins of tergites at sides very narrowly greyish. Hypopygium comparatively small, without a diagonal groove above but with a large subterminal membranous depression, the oval, pad-like, externally slightly convex, terminal lamellae, orange-yellow. There are brownish hairs much longer than usual at side margins of all tergites, but those on disc are very short and inconspicuous.

Legs black, slightly grey dusted, but polished behind hind femora only. All tibiae obscurely yellowish at base and still more obscurely at extreme tip. Middle femora with a ciliation of hairs behind, and hind tibiae with a short row of 3–5 hairs at middle in front.

Wings slightly brownish; stigma not abbreviated and its enclosing costal segment much longer than next segment; middle cross-vein opposite end of mediastinal vein and more than $\frac{2}{3}$ though less than half-way down discal cell; last section of discal vein with a very flat S-curve. Halteres dark.

♀. Frons wide, half as wide again at middle as it is at ocelli or in front, shining blackish on upper half or more, grey above antennae, with the slightly raised median ridge of upper part continued as a shining line in the grey part of frons very much as in male; from in front frons may appear all dark; face grey. Front facets of eyes very little enlarged. Antennae with third joint short but pointed. Occiput more prominent and greyer than in male. Thorax greyer at sides, with hairs (except perhaps on scutellum) rather shorter. Abdomen greyer on first segment and at sides, more shining when seen from above, and with long hairs at sides of first tergite only. Hypopygium in profile long, considerably and evenly incurved, gradually tapering from stout base to pointed tip, and gradually becoming lighter in colour; anal opening about half-way. Legs as in male but hairs behind middle femora shorter and no hairs at middle of hind tibiae.

Length 4·0–4·25 mm. One male about 5 mm.

Three males and two females. The large male and two females from Tigrovaja, Sutshan District, vi.27. The other males from Jakovlevka, Spassk District, 24.vi.27, and Sitza, Sutshan District, 15.vi.27.

Another still smaller female taken at Tigrovaja on 4.viii.1927 probably represents a distinct though closely allied species. It is greyer, especially on

abdomen, thoracic hairs shorter, stigma not quite extending back to end of mediastinal vein, and the enclosing costal space not so much longer than next space as in *oppletus*. Hypopygium very similar to that of *oppletus*, and consequently unlike that of *halteratus*.

Pipunculus rectinervis sp. n. ♂.

A species of the *zonatus*-group with frons blackish seen from in front, yellow humeri, and hind trochanters not mainly yellow; but peculiar in having no longer posteroventral spurs to four anterior tibiae, no membranous depression in hypopygium, and last section of discal vein almost straight.

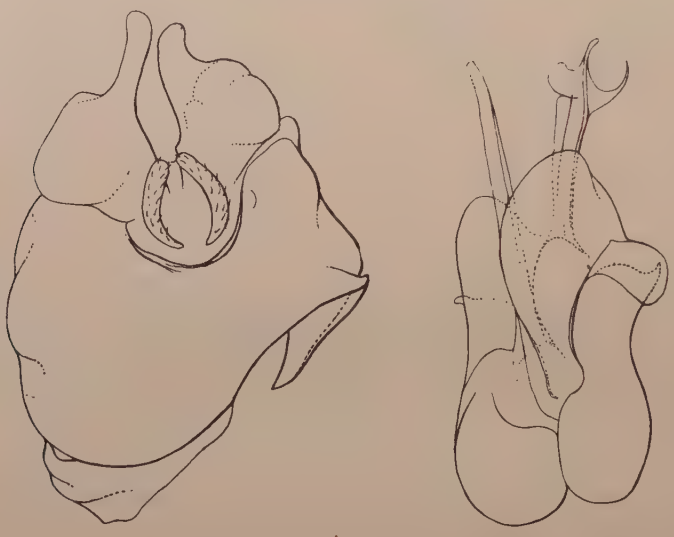

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Fig. 3.—*Pipunculus rectinervis* sp. n. ♂. On left:—ninth tergite and its lamellae; on right:—ninth sternite and aedeagus.

♂ Frontal triangle grey seen from above, but blackish seen from in front, not particularly wide. Occiput all dull grey except for a narrow brown stripe behind ocellar triangle. Third antennal joint somewhat translucently yellowish, elongate ovate with a short point.

Thorax with disc dull brown, greyer round margin and on a transverse prescutellar patch, but when viewed partly from behind two rather broad blackish stripes appear on front part and a small dark patch behind humeri more or less connected with a smaller patch above notopleural depression; viewed still more from behind the greater part of thorax appears dark. Scutellum almost all grey, as are pleurae and metanotum. Humeri large and yellow. All pubescence pale, short and inconspicuous.

Abdomen brown, and like thorax appearing darker when viewed from behind; side margins grey, this colour spreading along hind margins of tergites, especially on first and long fifth tergite; from some points of view the whole hind margin of every tergite appears narrowly greyish. Hypopygium greyish, with a slight diagonal groove from right-hand corner at tip to base, where it widens into a narrow V-shaped pit; no terminal membranous

depression though there may be a small slightly flattened area beneath the tip. A small patch of dark bristly hairs at sides of first tergite, otherwise pubescence short and brownish, finer and paler on hypopygium. The peculiar slender, finger-like, process arising from end of right terminal lamella is usually visible without dissection (fig. 3).

Legs black, dulled by grey dust except behind hind femora, with tibiae and tarsi tawny yellow, the former a little obscured about middle, and the latter towards tip. Though hind trochanters are mainly dark they are partly tawny at end beneath, and the base of femur at this point is also obscurely yellowish. No ciliation of hairs behind middle femora.

Wings rather long, very slightly brownish; stigma not abbreviated and rather longer than next costal segment; middle cross-vein at about basal $\frac{2}{5}$ of discal cell; last section of discal vein almost straight. Halteres with darkened knobs.

Length about 4·5 mm.

A male from Tigrovaja, Sutshan District, 12.vi.27, and another from Jakovlevka, Spassk District, 23.vi.27.

Pipunculus fascipes Zett. ♀.

Two females from Tigrovaja, Sutshan District, 9 and 12.vi.27, quite similar to British specimens.

Pipunculus coloratus Beck. ♂.

Two males which I cannot distinguish from British specimens, one from Maiche, Shkotowo District, 3.vi.27, the other from Jakovlevka, Spassk District, 27.vi.27.

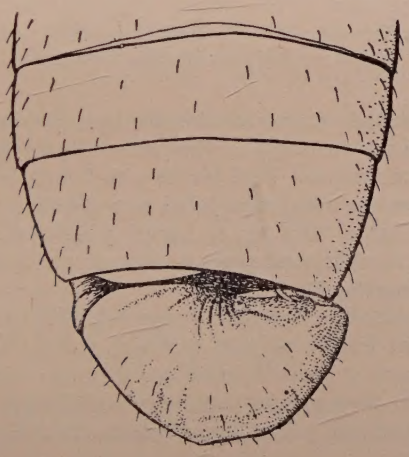

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Fig. 4.—*Pipunculus lamellatus* sp. n. ♂. Hypopygium.

Pipunculus lamellatus sp. n. ♂.

A species of the *zonatus*-group allied to *coloratus* Beck. having yellow humeri, and yellow tibiae and tarsi (except last joint), but hind trochanters obscured, and terminal lamellae of genitalia remarkably long and branched.

♂. Frontal triangle grey seen from above. Antennae with very short hairs on second joint, third joint indistinctly yellowish with a short slender point. Occiput not very prominent.

Thorax light brown on disc with yellow humeri, greyer at sides, with the usual grey patches in front, and, when viewed from behind, a darkened middle patch (not divided into two stripes), with a smaller dark patch each side of same, but rest of thorax not appearing darker when viewed immediately from behind; pubescence at sides and round scutellum short and pale.

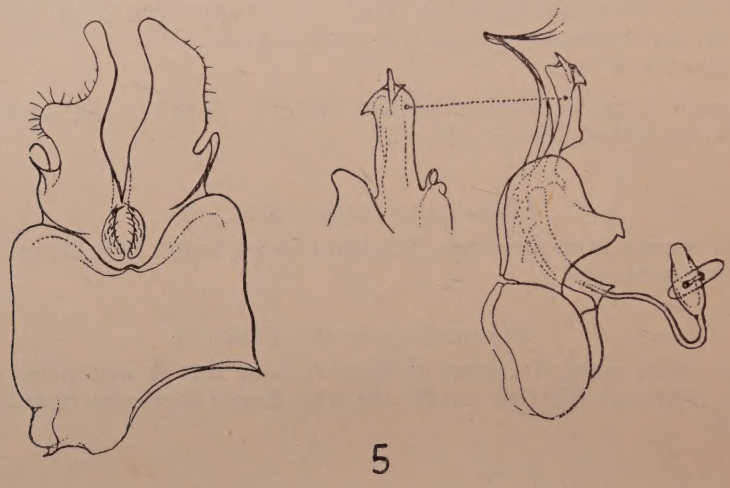

Fig. 5.—*Pipunculus lamellatus* sp. n. ♂. On left:—ninth tergite and its lamellae; on right:—ninth sternite and aedeagus.

Abdomen coloured like thorax, grey at sides, the grey markings only faintly extending along hind margins, except on first tergite; when viewed from behind certainly not extending completely across hind margins. First tergite with 1–2 short dark bristles as well as a few hairs on each basal corner at side, other pubescence elsewhere short, inconspicuous and brownish. Hypopygium rather large (fig. 4), having a triangular subterminal depression with its point below and its right-hand upper margin not well defined. Terminal lamellae very distinctive in structure (fig. 5).

Legs with femora black, dusted greyish except behind hind femora; extreme tip of femora, all tibiae and tarsi (except last joint of latter), yellow; hind trochanters not clear yellow, but the false segment at base of hind femora distinctly yellow in front.

Wings not particularly long, stigma practically same length as next costal segment, middle cross-vein rather less than $\frac{1}{3}$ from base of discal cell and opposite end of mediastinal vein. Halteres yellowish.

Length not quite 4 mm.

One male from Jakovlevka Spassk District, 27.vi.27.

This species belongs to a very difficult group the species of which can often only be distinguished with certainty in the male sex by characters in the genitalia.

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WEDNESDAY, December 3

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